

## **Research Methodology and Research Design in English Language and Literature : Some Experiments**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The pleasure and delight of knowledge far surpasseth all other in nature. We see in all other pleasure there is satiety, and after they be used, there verdure departeth, which sheweth well that they be but deceits of pleasure, and not pleasures, and that it was the novelty which pleased, not the quality, and therefore we see that voluptuous men turn friars, and ambitious princes turn melancholy. But of knowledge there is no satiety, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable - Bacon.

Research Methodology and Research Design has turned as a dynamic subject, a tree with nature changes by its own strength and attracts external enticements similar to magnet which sites to its nature. It has taken an ever changing and dynamic shape.

**Keywords:** Survey method, Linguistic heritage, English voices.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Every aspects of language and literature can not be taken up independently. They are interdependent and in some cases they are composite and can be studied with wholestic approach only in this way an integrated view is taken of the various aspects of enquiry. Owing to environmental factors as changes in technology, socio cultural and political changes have direct

bearing on education, books and syllabus contents, medium of instruction and method of teaching. Education and medium of instruction as English learning is an individuals choice but is a state Government subject policy to be framed according to whims and fancies of the members of Assembly who in their turn are controlled by peer groups and vote banks. In democratic frame work of the country, reservation and quota system especially of

minority, schedule caste and schedule tribe are influential at grass root level of blocks and gramshbas.

### **Example First Study**

The author has conducted a survey which input here as an example. Respondents all should have due share of say and representation in our sample of study. They be contacted and primary data be collected. Phonology of the messages and interviews relating to 9 Rasas. Phonology analysis have been conducted in this study on the samples of interviews conducted and the messages received on Valentine Day 201. The interview were conducted first at Jamia Millia Islamia New Delhi during 2009 where the researcher was participating for completion of her orientation programme in subject English at staff college. The teacher participants and respondents to this study were mature having substantial teaching experience hailing from different colleges and universities of central and northern part of India. Second phase of interview was conducted in some cities of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujrat. The last phase covered messages and interviews conducted and samples collected from the colleges and schools of different standards at Bhopal. It was novel and interesting experience to collect data from the adolescent and youth studying in college. It become a heterogeneous group representing varied places of India, having different socio linguistic background age and income groups.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN**

### **Survey Method**

While preparing a survey plan for execution one has to anticipate and decide about all the elements of survey such as purpose or statement of survey. In this study the purpose of the survey is expressed as fourfold:

01. to understand the emergence of new words, their shape and structure.
02. to examine the usage of words in comment way or traditional manner and due to change in time or environment the stage has taken new form.
03. to study the phonological variation occurring due to socio-cultural variation of persons in study.
04. to reckon the words which were not in use as socially or culturally contraband words have been adopted by the society and they are in current now.

Thus unit of data collection is words prevalent in use by the people. As we can not collect speech samples of everyone we have to take samples from the population. They can be further classified according to age sex, educational, standard income group and the society or club to which they belong.

### **Analysis**

The analysis is carried out in the theororitical framework of Columbia school of linguistics. A motivated rational of the phonological principles of Columbia school is provided for the asymmetries observed in the make up of the phonological units [phonemes] and their distribution in the word in these cities which could be taken up for comparative purposes.

### **Example Second Study**

Besides theoretical innovations, the phonological analysis as presented in this study is also characterized by methodological

innovations. The analysis can be validated by quantitative support through frequency counts based on an exhaustive collection of the monosyllabic and bisyllabic words.

### **Field Procedures**

The Data for the present study has been collected through field work, which is also named as field linguistics. Field linguistics is a very broad term and does not only concern with the collection of data. It also deals with analytical procedures. As regards data collection. The entire process involved in the collection of the data for phonological study undertaken here can further be divided into two parts namely, selection of the informants and actual procedure of data collection. The information selected can be put into two parts non selective and selective.

1. Non selective collection of data : In the beginning all kind of words, phrases and sentences are collected without any preparation of word list.
2. Selective collection of data. Selective collection is made of monosyllabic words only. The American Heritage College dictionary can be used for references.
3. The next is video visual reception through TV, film or news messages which compel for thinking in the direction and level to which it is meant. Even selling of social ideas for health [polio eradication] adult education go to school or school has come to yours door steps can be taken.

### **Sample**

According up the quantum of sample and its quality has been determined, For questionnaire study 250 persons have

been selected 50 persons have been interviewed. 100 samples of mobile messages have been selected at different occasions [Valentine Day] and situations as formal chat and tea time soft discourses. 20 Authors recent literature including classic and progressive writers books have been analyzed. Similarly Emails of 10 executives have been selected to understand the trend of executive writing and usage of observations in this field.

### **Example Third Study**

#### **Another area of study can be Linguistic Heritage of India**

Ancient civilization of India, Romes, Greek and China had their language and linguistic system having many points in common which gives the perception that they might have been originated from the same root. India had its own system of education [ Suriti] based on imparting instructions and teaching mostly by oral method. The philosophy of Vedas and medical science was transmitted from Guru [ master ] to his [ sish ] disciple [ student ] through religious platform. Ancient knowledge was revealed in Sanskrit. Sanskrit has protected a language. Even today, Indian knowledge is renowned for its mathematics, logic and variations of expression. Even computer supremacy has its roots in Sanskrit language supported by mathematical logic of zero and number.

### **Grammar**

Sanskrit grammar was originated to pressure the classical language of religious retrievals and mantras. There was firm belief that language should be preserved in its original grammar and pronunciation, for the effective practice of religious rituals.

Consequently a comprehensive description of Sanskrit at the level of phonetics, grammar and semantics developed. Bloomfield 1993 accepted Pāṇini the great Sanskrit linguistic and grammarian and his grammar scripture as "one of the greatest monuments of human intelligence. This was appreciated by other European scholars whose principles were formulated as base for comparative study of languages. Sir Williams Jones [1786] the Royal Asiatic Society Calcutta emphasized that Sanskrit language is of wonderful structure more perfect than Greek, more copious than the Latin and more adequately refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a stronger affinity both in the roots of verbs and in the form of grammar..... Pāṇini grammar is known as Astadhyāyī or Eight books.

These rules are called as sūtras a form of short statements of the process of word formation as a noun Bhajan may have the structure. Root+ stem + inflectional suffix i.e. Bhaj is the root and 'an' is the inflectional suffix. Concepts of zero were added by Pāṇini in Sanskrit grammar in some cases it is adopted in English language. The word sheep for plural remains the same-sheep + 0 [zero] remains sheep. Similarly phonology, Pāṇini and other phoneticians were critical for voice and voiceless sounds. Bhratrhari the author of Vakyapadhiya analyzed and defined that sentence is an undivided utterance and also considered metaphorical uses of language. Anand Vardhanas theory of poetic language as propounded in Dhavnyaloka has validity even today. Slokas of vedas should be recited in right and appropriate phonic order which give result. It has been described by many American structuralists and

Bloomfield that sound can be observed as they are concrete Physiological activities leading to the production of sound waves but meanings are abstract and can not be observed.

Bloomfield explains language and pattern in the form of stimulus and response [ S < R ] he takes an example of external world or Indicator or Indicator environment as [S] which gives rise to an actual response in the form of an action [R]. The Prague school adopted Saussure's concept of phonology. English phonemes/p/and/b being distinguished by the opposition of voiceless/voiced. The distinction of some voices was made by understanding their positions-initially, medially and finally.

### **Example Fourth Study**

#### **1. English Voices**

Children hear and recognize the voices of their mothers. There are some evidence that this process of recognition may even begin before children are born. With the increase in age and area of operation we start recognizing many more voices those of family members, friends and others with whom we come in contact in very day life. We become familiar with the voices of Actors, Singers, and Politician, to whom we have not met or seen but have heard their voices on telephone, radio or mobile. Individual voices are unique. Even two brothers may not have exactly the same pitch or timbre, are unique pronunciation word choice or the way of putting the words. We all have same kind of teeth, bones and muscles that allow us to talk but have special qualities of voices that our families and friends can recognize. Voice reorganization helps give children the comfort of knowing

that they live with those who love them. For adults the reorganization of voice becomes a habit to know who is on the other end of the telephone. Even we can recognize the face in the crowd. Voice identification helps us to know whether a person belongs to the same community or region to which we belong. Use of some words as 'will' 'shall' which determines the schooling standard whether they did well there. Those who are well versed in technical or professional knowledge can be pointed out easily due to their voice and usage of words or group of words. We determine his social status and decide how we should treat him. Even we can anticipate what kind of behavior he will do with.

## **2. American English**

When we speak an American English, we refer to habits is pronunciation, in word choice or in way of putting words together that tend to be shared by many American. Every American can belong to many communities local, regional, occupational, social and the speech habits of a region are composed of the speech habits of its people the speech habits associated with an occupation like law or medicine like mining or telemarketing, automobile repairs etc. Every social group is composed of the speech habits of its members. We are not talking of every individual American and he will speak the same language we mean that most of the Americans have consistent use of the form of language which American voluntarily talk to each other. American English is not what makes some are Americans, but it is that kind of English that American together erect for them selves.

## **3. Canadian English**

The term American English is chiefly useful for comparison with other national varieties of English, such as British or Canadian English. The other varieties result from the same circumstances that make American English. British English is more or less consistent collection of speech habits that arises from 60 million individual voices and the speech habit of British regional and social communities. While Canada shares a continent with United States, and Canadian habits are generally close to those of Americans than they are to British speech Canadian English is composed of millions of individual Canadian voices, and of the speech habits of Canadian regional and social communities.

Every country that has speakers of English as a nation language has its own variety, Indian, Jamaica New Zealand, Nigeria, Singapore, South Africa and others.

## **4. Common English**

We have a common core vocabulary, and we are all not different to the way that we put words together. The elements of English that we hold in common allow English speakers all over the world to communicate with each other. Even so there is plenty of room in the language left over for everyone and every community and every country to develop particular and characteristics speech habits. While the common elements of English contributes to the function of communication.

### **Example Fifth Study**

#### **Telling Voices Apart**

Pronunciations can vary in two different ways to help create voices. For any

word speakers can apply different speech sounds. For instance many Americans can pronounce the word room in either [room] or room|. The difference is called phonetic because it consists of an actual difference in room |or room|. Some times phonetic difference occur without apparent cause, as in the pronunciations of room. Sometimes phonetic differences occur without apparent cause as in the pronunciation of room. Some times phonetic differences occur in the patterns as in the noun mania | m an n e,| and the adjective mania |mantic| Here the noun form and the adjective form of what is really the same word have a different vowel in the stressed syllable, just as many other similar noun adjective pairs do. Another kind of pronunciation is called phonemic and refers to set of speech sounds that can be used to tell word apart. In the words, father and feather, the difference in pronunciation between |a| and |e| in the stressed vowel is how we know these are two different words.

Thus English, British English share the American distinction between |a| and |e| different phonemes of American English telling words apart, but it does have different set of phonemes, especially the vowels from American English, British speakers typically pronounce, the words pot and hot with a vowel sound half way between American |a| and |o| and this sound can be used in British English to tell words apart. British English has phonemes that are not available in most American voices within American English Different communities have different sets of phonemes. For example the words cot and caught have different sounds for many American |a| and |o| serves as phonemes. But for other Americans and most Canadian cot and caught rhyme.

### Stresses and Intonation

Besides phonetic and phonemic difference in speech, different speakers use different patterns of stresses and intonation. While some Americans pronounce the words thanks giving the NGKS giving with the accent on second syllable others pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable. the NGKS giving Generally americans have a harries pattern of strees than British speakers have only a single stressed as base boll. The term intonation refer to a one all change in pitch has not recive a much attention.

We often think of different voices in terms of individual pronounciation but we find that community voices have differences in word choices and the way we put words together to say what we ned to say. Different voices have different words. An Australian speakers calla s billa bong an American speakers may call in stream or a stream bed in the dry season. In America it self due to regional variations for words as bayou, brauch book creak run arroyo wash are spoken.

It is interesting to note how socio cultural color reflects in use and meanings of words. July 4th is just a summer day to English speakers out for Americans it has special meaning. Independence Day, more subtle differenceate visible for word coffee. Regular coffee besides caffeine has both cream and sugar in New England, Just milk in New York city and neither cream nor sugar in most of USA. Further, tea is cold and sweet in the American south but hot and unsweetened in other parts. The meaning of the word is affected in meaning by the communities social historical and cultural bonds. In addition to care grammar there

remains ample space to communities to use it according to convenience. In one community one word has coined different meaning while in other community, it can have even reverse meaning. When different American are not feeling well, they might say they feel sick to, sick at or in their stomach.

**Note :** Arranging bibliography and writing bibliography using standard style sheets have been given in subsequent issue.